THE GLEANER;

OR,

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STACY POTTS, JUN. *Editor.*

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The Gleaner;

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Monthly Magazine.

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FOR THE GLEANER.

THE GRUMBLER, No. 3.

BEING a great admirer of modern improvements I cannot help expressing my satisfaction of the method now pursued by parents to inculcate manly sentiments and heroic morals into the minds of their children.

It is not long since it was laid down by our wisest and greatest men, that the principal means of rendering a rising generation virtuous and happy, was to imbibe such principles of rectitude into their minds, in childhood, as would direct them through life with just sentiments and honourable actions. But, like all other frivolous systems of the unpolished ages of antiquity; it is now proved to be completely nonsensical, useless, and unfashionable. At present every married pair who are blessed with offspring, have always reflection enough (in these reflecting times) to consider that whatever vice their children are addicted to in youth, when grown up they will possess sufficient strength of mind to despise, and by this means they not only save themselves the trouble of eternally moralizing to children totally incapable of understanding them, but they are also allowed the pleasure of witnessing the *innocent* attempts made by them at lisping out oaths in imitation of the father, or the satisfaction of seeing the *accuteness* of their infant genius, displayed in calling a mother the *ingenious* epithet of *liar*.

The other evening as I called in to visit a worhty neighbour, I was very agreeably surprized on entering the room to see both the gentleman and lady laughing until the tears ran copiously down their cheeks, at a letter they had received from their son, a lad just arrived at the age that parents look forward upon as the time when they will be endowed with sense enough to discriminate between right and wrong, and who had been sent to the city (as is generally the case when they become too impudent to be kept at home) to learn how to conduct himself in that busy part of the world, under the direction of his own judgement.

My good neighbour who has always been a sympathizing soul, wished me to participate in their joys, and accordingly handed

me the letter, which abounded with so much of the truly *modern attic pepper and salt*, that I cannot help inserting it here at full length.

It ran as follows:

"*Philadelphia, January* 24, 1809.

"*Dear old Fellow,**

"IF it was not for that curse of all curses, an empty pocket, I would not at this time bother my brains with the subject of letter writing, as there is too much fun going on in this place to suppose that a young man of my sprightly turn of fancy, would resign that whetstone of life, called pleasure, for the soul-rusting power of study. Yes, *old man*, *fun* is carried on to such an extent here, that I can scarce find an hour's leisure to sleep, much less write a letter. But to acquaint you in plain language, with my wants, *old shaver*, I was forced a few days ago, to sell the sourtout and boots you furnished me with, previous to my departure from home, for the purpose of defraying a debt incurred at the card table, and what spited me like *blazes*, was, they would not bring more than half their value; but still I have some comfort in reflecting that I am rid of them, and the sourtout in particular, for it was so completely bauched and unfashionable, that *dear me*, if I was not ashamed to wear it along the street: that *beast* of a taylor whom you employed to make it, knows about as much of fashions as a *Guinea pig* knows of *Sundays*, for the booby made it with a velvet cape, a thing that no gentleman at present, would be seen wearing; and besides, the cape was the eighth of an inch too short, the skirts as much too long, and in fact every thing so far out of proportion, as to render it completely ridiculous. *Now old Codger* I hope you'll make no crooked faces if I demand a bundle of bank notes to the amount of *three* or *four hundred* dollars wherewith I may procure a fashionable sourtout and pair of boots. You need not concern yourself about that which will be left over the price, for before I intend to return, it will take double that sum to support me in the style of a gentleman.

* *I have taken the liberty to make several modifications in the above letter, such as the omission of an innumerable quantity of* current oaths, *&c. &c. which was done through fear of offending the unpolished ears of this uncultivated part of community. The readers of this must not suppose that a gentleman will reduce his character by using a plenitude af execrations, for it is now considered as one of the most indispensible of city accomplishments, and no gentleman is permitted there to enter into* genteel *company, unless he can come over the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate with the same ease that he can his A B C, and it is even becoming* fashionable *for* ladies, *on some occasions, to handle a whole string of oaths with the same ease that a poet does his fingers' ends to count his verse.*

"Mind shew this to the *old woman*, for I know if you manifest any disposition to be niggardly in letting me have the money, she possesses too good an opinion of my sense to suppose I will employ it in any bad purpose, and will accordingly undertake to be my advocate.

N. B. Mind take good care of my *dog*, and keep my gun in complete order.

These from your son, A. P."

Upon finishing the letter I immediately joined with the parents in praising the lively turn of imagination displayed by their son. The good lady appeared to be particularly pleased with the contents of her son's letter, and said she had no doubt but he would some day be a leading character in state affairs: what a shame it is (added she) that so many parents are led through false opinions of education, to tie down the noble independence of soul in their children, by continually enforcing the rigid rules of submission; how many characters are doomed to grovel all their days in the lowest degree of insignificance, that might soar in the hemisphere of heroism, to the highest regions of earthly honours, was not the natural magnanimity of their souls, killed in childhood, by parental brutality. After hearing a few more observations of the like nature, I took my leave and returned home, filled with reflections upon this sweet fruit of a more sweet flower of parental indulgence.

GREGORY GRUNT.

MONSIEUR DE JARDIN.

THE Count de Montalto sent Monsieur de Jardin, one of his gentlemen, to Naples, with five hundred pistoles, to buy horses; and, being arrived there, as he was standing the next evening in the gate of the inn, throwing his purse of gold from one hand to the other, he was observed by a young courtezan, who wanted neither wit nor beauty; the next morning she sent one of her spies privately to enquire who the object of her attention was, his business, and what other circumstances related to him, or could be of advantage to her design. Being informed of particulars whereon to found her plot, she dispatched one of her emissaries, a cunning gipsy, to acquaint him that a lady of quality, and a relation of his, entreated the favour of a visit; the crafty decoy hovered at a distance, till De Jardin came out; who, as was his custom, standing at the gate alone, she with a modesty as counterfeit as her innocence, asked if Monsieur de Jardin was within. 'Yes, sweet girl,' says he; 'I am the person.'—'Signior,' says she, 'my lady commands me to let you know she has the honour to be related to you; and, if it is not too great a condescention she begs you would spare half an hour from your more important

affairs, and bestow it upon her.' De Jardin was not much surprized at so obliging an invitation ; for though he knew of none of his relations, who either bore the title of lady, or lived in Naples, yet, presuming upon the comeliness of his person and good mien, he imagined it was some lady of quality who was enamoured of him, and with this pretence courted an opportunity to discover her passion. 'Madam,' says he, 'I could wish myself worthy of so great a blessing as I now receive ; and since a ready submission to your lady's commands is the best proof I can give of my zeal and affection to her service, I will this very minute pay my respects to her.' De Jardin, without going into his lodging, went directly along with his guide, who led him through several cross streets and by-ways, till they came to the house which in the front appeared fair and reputable ; at the door a person attended, who conducted De Jardin into a room richly furnished both for pleasure and state. As soon as the lady was acquainted that Monsieur de Jardin was below, she descended with a portly and majestic grace, which, lest it should strike too great an awe upon her kinsman, she sweetened with an affectionate familiarity and respect. The wily courtezan spread her net so well, that his dull eye could not discover the least deceit ; she displayed his pedigree with so much artifice, that his obscure family was now derived from one of the most noble houses of all Italy, of which she had the honour to be no inconsiderable branch ; all which his pride and folly easily credited. Variety of discourse, with mutual congratulations for so happy an interview, had now spent a good part of the evening ; when the lady was whispered in the ear, that supper was ready. She ordered it to be brought in ; and though it was splendid and elegant, she courteously pretended to excuse it as not good enough for so worthy a guest. Supper being over, De Jardin recollecting it grew late, and that he was a stranger to the streets, was ready with a long harangue of thanks to take leave of so honourable a kinswoman. A profusion of compliments were mutually exchanged ; when taking him by the hand, 'nay, cousin,' says she, 'though I am sensible your reception has not been equal to your merit, yet I flatter myself that my house can afford you better accommodations than your inn ; and if you rob me of your company to night, you have not that esteem for me I am so ambitious of.' De Jardin, whose better genius was absent, accepted the invitation.

It soon grew bed-time ; and De Jardin was attended to his apartment by the lady and two of her servants ; who after a solemn 'Good night!' withdrew. As he was stepping into bed the wine he had drank began to rumble in his stomach ; for it had been physically prepared for that purpose : he therefore asked one of the servants for a necessary convenience, and was directed into a little room adjoining ; his business required haste. Boldly stepping in, a board, which lay purposely loose, gave way, and down

he fell to the bottom of the privy. As soon as he had recovered himself from the fright (for hurt, he received none, except from what was transacting above) he cried out for help ; but nobody answered, though he heard his kinswoman's voice very merry and loud : they were too busy in ransacking his pockets, where they found the prize they wanted, with bulk unbroken. In this distress, he discovered a wall which communicated with the street ; this he endeavoured to scale, but with repeated slips mired himself all over head and ears. At last, however, he succeeded, and found himself in the middle of the street. By the light of the moon he guessed at the house, and rung so loud a peal at the door that a grim fellow opened a window, and asked what drunken knave gave that unmannerly alarm, ' I am, sir,' says he, ' the lady's cousin.'—' Sirrah,' says he, ' you are an impudent liar ! I know no such person. Begone in time, or you will too late, repent this saucy affront.' The approach of the watch at this instant forced De Jardin to break off the dialogue, and secure himself. As he was looking for a place of shelter, he spied an open bulk, where in the day time, a cobler and an herb-woman kept their shop ; into which he crept as far as he could, to conceal himself till the watch was gone by. Three fellows, who that night designed to rob the tomb of a cardinal who had lately been buried in the great church, having hid their tools in this bulk, now came for them. De Jardin, hearing men talk, lay close ; but one of them groping for the implements, and often complaining of a horrible smell, at last catched De Jardin by the leg. The surprize was equal on both sides ; however, the fellow had the courage to pull him out, and examine what sort ofa creature lay concealed there. De Jardin's shirt was so offensive that they forced him to strip ; for, considering he might be of use to them in their present design, and had possibly overheard some of their discourse, they compelled him to go along with them. Notwithstanding he was now as naked as he was born, yet the filth was thick crusted upon his skin, and the smell so noisome, they could not endure it. For this one of them thought of a proper remedy : hard by there was a deep well with a long chain and a bucket at the end of it ; hither they brought De Jardin, put him into the bucket, let him down into the well, and told him, that as soon as he had washed himself clean, he must shake the chain, and they would draw him up. Whilst they stayed for De Jardin the watch came, it being very hot, to refresh themselves with water, the only beverage that could be had at that hour. His companions were now forced to run and hide ; and the watch laid down their cloaks and halberts, and drew up the bucket. De Jardin with a sudden spring leaped ashore, which struck such a panic upon them, that they fled, leaving the pillage of the field, their cloaks and halberts, to De Jardin and his comrades. Having now joined company again, they went directly to

the cardinal's tomb, and raised up the heavy marble ; but a dispute arose who should go in. De Jardin would not. 'No,' says one of them, 'won't you ? but you shall : what did we bring you here for else ?' They soon forced De Jardin to descend ; and he reached them out the mitre and the crosier, and pulled off the cardinal's gold fringe gloves, which were richly embroidered. He had heard them mention a diamond ring of great value ; and this he slipt off and put upon his own finger, to secure something in case of the worst. They still bid him look for the ring ; he told them he could find none, and they must come in, if they either suspected his honour or honesty, and look for it themselves, 'I am sure,' said one of them, 'it was said he had a very rich ring ; feel upon the other hand.' As they were thus arguing the case, they heard a sudden noise in the church ; which they suspected might be some of the officers ; this frightened them so that away they ran, and let the stone fall down, leaving poor De Jardin entombed with the dead cardinal. This was a misfortune a thousand times worse than any that had yet befallen him ; it was impossible for him to raise up the stone, and if he made a noise to discover himself, he would certainly be executed for sacrilege and robbing the dead : and to lie there and starve or be poisoned with the stench of the corrupted body, was still more dreadful. It happened that the noise which frightened his companions proceeded from some persons then breaking into the church upon the same design ; when they came to the tomb, they raised up the marble, strongly under-propped it, and began like the others, to dispute who should descend. 'What,' says one of them, a bold fellow, 'are you afraid the dead cardinal should bite you? Let me come !'

As he was letting himself down, De Jardin catched fast hold of his legs ; the fellow, frightened out of his wits, cried out, 'Help ! help ! the cardinal has catched me by the legs !' and struggling got out and followed his companions ; who, every step they made, expected the cardinal would seize them. This gave De Jardin an opportunity of escaping. He immediately quitted the church by the same way as he had entered it ; and, clothed with one of the watchmen's cloaks, walked about till morning. When it was light, he inquired out his inn ; where he borrowed some clothes, and gave a terrible detail of his misfortunes—but not a word of the ring. That evening he left Naples and set forward for France, without purchasing a single horse ; and, though he had lost his money and clothes, he was in possession of a ring, the value of which, at least balanced the account.

SHIPWRECK OF CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, ON THE PELEW ISLANDS.

(Concluded from page 208.)

BEFORE we proceed to mention the future fortunes of our navigators, the following observations, on the manners and customs of these amiable people, may not prove unacceptable.

As the Antelope was not a vessel fitted out for discovery, and furnished with scientific gentlemen, qualified for making many philosophic observations, the naturalist, or philosopher, must wait the issue of more particular discoveries and enquiries. Men distressed with the dread of perpetual exile, and whose attention was almost wholly occupied about their deliverance, were not the persons for tracing nature accurately, in her various appearances and effects.

The Pelew Islands, or, as some call them, the Palos Islands, are situated between 130 and 136 deg. of east longitude from London, and between 5 and 9 deg. north latitude. They are long but narrow, and of a moderate height, encircled on the north by a reef of coral, of which no termination could be seen.

They are plentifully covered with wood of various kinds; such as cabbage tree, ebony, and a species of the manchineel, the sap of which, when it touches the skin, occasions an immediate swelling and blistering. This tree they consider as unlucky.

But their three most remarkable trees, Europeans are utter strangers to. One is a very handsome tree, and upon boring a hole in it, a thick substance like cream distils from it.—Another is very like a cherry tree, in its manner of branching. It has a very thin cover, which is not properly a bark, being as close in the texture as the inner wood, which is very hard. None of the English tools could stand to work it. In colour it is very like, though still prettier, than mahogany. The last is like an almond-tree; the natives call it carambolla. Betel-nuts, yams, cocoa-nuts, and bread-fruit, are their staple articles of livelihood, about which they are principally concerned; and a few oranges, lemons, and the jamboo apple, are their delicacies. They have no grain. The islands are in general well cultivated, as the natives spare no pains. All their labour consists in fishing and the cultivation of their grounds. Every man had his own piece of ground, so long as he inclined to dwell there; but if he left it for another, it returned to the king, as chief proprietor, who bestowed it on the next that applied for it. One thing was very discernible, that every man had his own canoe, which he kept sacred.

It has already been mentioned, that there are no quadrupeds on the island, except rats. Birds of different kinds were observed flying about, some of them very beautiful, but the greater part of them are those which are known by the name of tropic birds. Whether from their peculiar kinds, or the echoing in the wood, is not easily determined, but the English were ready to think their notes had a very peculiar melody. One, in particular, was uncommonly sweet; but though the sound seemed quite at hand, none of these songsters could be seen.

But we must not omit to mention, that the English have probably taught them a lesson which may be of great service to them. The islands abounded with common cocks and hens, which the natives considered as a very useless animal, and therefore took no pains about them, but left them to wander wild through the woods. At times they would have eaten their eggs, provided they were to their taste, that is, not fresh or lately laid; but if containing an imperfect chicken, they were delicious. They were now, however, taught to eat the flesh of fowls, which they soon found to be a very palatable food.

Few parts of the globe are so well supplied with fish of all kinds, particularly mullets, crabs, oysters, muscles, &c. but the fish most esteemed among them is the shark, the greater part of which they reckon delicious. Several kinds of shell fish they eat quite raw, in preference to dressed. They have few fresh-water fish, as there are no rivers on the islands, only a few pools and small springs. They have no salt, and have little conception of sauce or seasoning to any thing they eat. Sometimes they boil both fish and vegetables in salt water, but this was no improvement; but when they eat any thing raw, they squeeze a little orange or lemon juice upon it.

They rise early in the morning, and their first work is to bathe. There are particular places appointed for this; and a man dares not approach the women's bathing places, without previously giving a particular halloo, of which, if no notice is taken, he may proceed; but if they halloo in return, he must immediately retire. They breakfast about eight, and proceed to public business or any other employment until noon, when they dine; they sup about sunset, and very soon after retire to rest.

The reader will have observed frequent mention is made of sweetmeats in this narrative, a more particular account of which may be proper. They had various sorts. One was prepared by scraping the kernel of the cocoa-nut into a pulp, and then mixing it up with orange juice and sweet drink. This sweet drink is a composition of the juice of sweet canes, which the island produces plentifully.—This mixture they generally simmered over a slow fire, which, when warm, they make up into lumps. It soon turned so hard that a knife would scarce cut it. This the English called choak-dog, but the natives called it woolell.

Another sort is made up of the fruit of the tree just mentioned, like the almond-tree; and on one occasion they presented captain Wilson with some liquid sweet meats, which they prepare from a root somewhat similar to our turnips.

The natives are in general stout, well made, and athletic. Many of them appeared to be uncommonly strong. They are in general about the middle size, and universally of one tinge as to colour, not wholly black, but of a very deep copper colour. The men have their left ear bored, and the women both. They wore a particular leaf, and at times an ornament of shell in the perforated ear. Their noses are also ornamented, by a flower or sweet shrub, stuck through the cartilage between the nostrils. This custom is not peculiar to Pelew, but is found in many eastern nations, and probably proceeds from their great desire for sweet scents; and though at first it appeared rather disagreeable, from want of use, it is certainly a more pleasant and becoming refreshment to the nose, than the use of tobacco, either in substance or in snuff.

Their teeth are dyed black; but the English could never learn the method by which it was done, no farther, than that it was accomplished by means of some herbs when young, and the operation was very painful. The tatooing the body is also done in youth, though not altogether in childhood.

The only appearance of any thing like dress among these natives is in the female sex, who, in general, wear a piece of mat, or the husks of cocoa-nuts dyed, about nine or ten inches deep, round their waist. Some of these aprons are very neatly made, and ornamented with a kind of beads. Abba Thulle's daughter, Erre Bess, made Henry Wilson a present of a very neat one to carry to his little sister.

From the most attentive observations and enquiries the English could make, they were able to collect, that the inhabitants of Pelew believed in one Supreme Being, and a future state of rewards and punishments, but had few religious rites or ceremonies.

It was very clear that they had some strong fixed ideas of divination. When Lee Boo set out to sea, he was, for several days uncommonly sick; and he then told Mr. Sharp, he was sure his father and friends were very sorry for him, for they knew what he underwent. He was almost prepossessed with the same notion when near his dissolution.

That they understood that the spirit existed after death, Lee Boo declared, while he was in Britain. For when captain Wilson informed him, that the intention of going to church was to reform men's lives, and that they might go to heaven; he replied, that, at Pelew, bad men stay on earth, and good men grow very beautiful, and ascend into the sky.

One particular mode of divination was observed, and considered to be peculiar to the king, as none but he used it. They have a plant, not unlike a bulrush, by splitting the leaves of which, and applying them to the middle finger, he judged of the success of any occurrence of moment. Before the first expedition to Artingall, it was noticed that the answer was very favourable; but when about to sail on the second, the oracle did not appear altogether so agreeable. Abba Thulle, therefore, would not suffer them to enter their canoes, until he had twisted his leaves in such a manner, as he thought they appeared more favourable.

The general character of these natives of Pelew is now pretty well imprinted on the reader's mind, a very few additional observations will suffice. Humanity is the prominent feature in the picture. The English were cast upon their territories, in a state the most helpless that can well be conceived; twenty-seven men, without even common necessaries of life, entirely dependant on their bounty; fed, supported, assisted in their labours, and every thing done for them that was in their power. Let us only for a moment consider the hourly bounty which was poured in upon them, not of their useless provender, but, as the English had many occasions to observe, their best provisions were given to their strangers, while many, perhaps, were scanty enough at home. Only recollect the parting scene. See the crowding canoes holding out presents, not the distant effects of complaisance, but the warm effusions of philanthropy!—Could ostentation, pride, or the hope of retribution influence them? By no means. It was kindness to men they never expected to see again.

Their native politeness was constantly observable; possessing a degree of curiosity beyond any of the South Sea natives, they never, knowingly, intruded, when it was inconvenient. In them it was evident that good manners are the natural result of good sense.

The attention paid by the men of Pelew to their wives, is very uncommon in most parts of the world; and gives a very amiable idea of their domestic lives.

Their marriages seemed to consist in a serious, solemn contract, without any formal ceremony; but they are strictly faithful to one another, and the utmost decency of behaviour is uniformly supported. A plurality of wives is allowed, though they generally confine themselves to two, a rupack three, and the king five. They name the children soon after they are born, without any ceremony. One of Abba Thulle's wives bore him a son while the English were there, which he named Captain, in honour of Captain Wilson. They are far from being naturally lascivious, and the utmost decency is preserved among them. One of the English, endeavouring to shew a marked attention to a female, was rebuffed in a manner that prevented any farther attempts.

They are, in general, an active, laborious, set of people, possessing the greatest resolution in cases of danger, patience under misfortunes, and resignation at death.

Except a few rupacks, there was little subordination of rank; consequently their employments were pretty much the same. Fencing their plantations, planting their yams, making hatchets, building houses and canoes, mending and preparing fishing tackle, forming darts and warlike weapons, with domestic utensils, and burning chinam, may be said to comprise the whole routine of their avocations.

Those who had a particular turn for mechanical operations, or any uncommon pieces of work, they call tacklebys; it was to them the king often gave particular orders to observe the building of the schooner. Idleness was tolerated in none; the women were as laborious as the men, and the king and rupacks were as much employed as any. Abba Thulle was the best maker of hatchets in the island; and generally laboured at them when disengaged from affairs of state. They had no idea of unemployed time, and therefore it is, that without the proper tools for finishing a fine piece of work, practice had taught them, even with their coarse implements, to execute what a British artist could not have conceived practicable. Their mats, baskets, and ornaments are so curiously wrought, that, when their simple tools are considered, the ingenuity is more to be admired than much superior productions, executed under the advantages which European mechanics enjoy.

That equality of station which appeared evidently among them, and ignorance of those luxuries which civilization introduces, proved no inconsiderable sources of their happiness. The one prevented that ambition which is often so destructive to society, and the other those cares which affluence awakens. In all the connection which the English had with them, robbery or rapine was never named among them. Nature, it is true, allowed them little, but that little they enjoyed with content. Human nature here shone in the most amiable colours. Men appeared as brethren. Uninformed, and unenlightened, they grasped at nothing more than competency and health.—Linked together as in one common cause, they mutually supported each other. Courteous, affable, gentle, and humane, their little state was cemented in bonds of harmony.

Abba Thulle, the king, was the chief person in the state, and all the homage of royalty was accordingly paid to his person. He was supreme in the greater part of the islands which came within the observation of the English; but Artingall, Pelelew, Emungs, and Emellegree, appeared to be independent, though, from any thing that could be observed or heard, their form of government was similar.

The general mode of making obeisance to the king, was by

putting their hands behind them and bowing towards the ground; and this custom prevailed, not only when passing him in the streets and fields, but when they passed the house in which they supposed him to be. His carriage and demeanour was stately and dignified, and he supported his station very becomingly. He devoted the forenoon to public business, and decided every matter of state by a council of rupacks. They assembled in a square pavement in the open air; the king being placed in the center, on a stone of larger size than those of the rupacks. They seemed to deliver their minds with freedom, as matters occurred; and the assembly was dissolved by the king rising up.

The afternoon was devoted to receiving petitions, hearing requests, and deciding controversies. These, it may easily be supposed, seldom occurred; for as their property was small and of little value, and as there were no lawyers nor their emissaries to foment disputes, the proper barriers of right and wrong were easily defined. Wrangles and fighting seldom happened, for even a dispute between children was checked by a severe frown, and their impetuosity bridled. When any real injury was done by any one to his neighbour, it was a pleasing sight to see how justice was administered. Their laws were the simple dictates of conscience, as to right and wrong, between man and man. No artful eloquence, or enticing words of wisdom, were employed to mask vice under the cloak of virtue. None of these subterfuges could be employed, whereby fraud and oppression could be screened. Oaths were unknown, and the ample dictates of truth directed the judge; nor were there any punishments of a corporal kind. To be convicted of injuring a neighbour, was to them more galling and disgraceful than any pillory yet invented by British ingenuity.

Messages were transmitted to the king with great ceremony. The messenger was never admitted into the presence, but delivered it to an inferior rupack, who reported his message to the king, and brought his answer.

The general was next in authority to the king, and acted for him in his absence. He summoned the rupacks to attend when needed, and had the chief command of all the forces; though it was observed, that in actual engagements, when the king was present, he himself took the lead.

The general was to succeed the king in case of his death, and on his demise Arra Kooker; when the sovereignty would again revert to Abba Thulle's eldest son, then to Lee Boo, and so on. The king had always an attendant, who though not so high in office as the general, was more constantly about his person. He was considered as the principal minister, and a man of judgement. He never bore arms, nor went on the warlike expeditions. It was remarked, that he had only one wife, and never invited any of the English to his house.

The rupacks were very numerous, and considered in the same light as the nobility are in Britain. They were of different orders. They all attended the king on command, every one bringing with him a certain number of dependants, with their canoes, spears, and darts.

The reader will be apt here to trace a similitude to the feudal system; but as the knowledge the English required of these matters was very superficial, nothing very conclusive can be ascertained. These, and many other matters, must be left for time to develope. All that can be said farther at present is, that, whatever was their precise mode of government, it was wonderfully adapted for the people.

All the islands appeared populous, but the number is not easily conjectured, There were four thousand active men in the expedition against their enemies; and it is evident, many more were left at home, whose service was not required.

The method they took for building houses, was very ingenious. They raised them three feet from the ground, in order to prevent damp. This space they filled up with solid stone, and overlaid it with thick planks as a floor. The walls were built of wood, very closely interwoven with bamboos and palm leaves, so that no cold or wet could possibly come through. The roof was pointed in the same manner as village houses are in England. Their windows come down on a level with the floor, answering also the purpose of doors; and have a sort of shutters, which are occasionally used. Their fires are kindled in the center of the room, for all the houses is in one room, the fireplace being sunk lower than the floor.

Their canoes are admirable workmanship. They are made of the trunks of large trees, in the same manner as those throughout the South Sea, but with surprising neatness.—They ornament them with shells, and paint them red. They are of different sizes, but the largest will not carry more than thirty people. The natives row with great ability, insomuch that the canoes, made on purpose for swift sailing, seem scarcely to touch the water, moving with a velocity almost inconceivable.

Their domestic implements are few in number, and very simple. They are the evident productions of necessity, well calculated to answer the ends intended, without much ornament.

Their knives are made of shells, which they sharpen to such an edge as fully answers all common purposes. Their drinking cups are made of cocoa-shells, which they polish with great art.

Their articles for ornament were far from being numerous. The king had a very fine tureen, somewhat in the shape of a bird, and finely ornamented with various devices, very neatly cut out upon it. This he made a present of to Captain Wilson. It held about thirty-six English quarts.

The tortoise-shell they wrought into various little dishes, spoons, trays, and other vessels. The shell they have in these islands is of a very beautiful kind, but their manner of working it the English could never get an opportunity of observing.

The English were now once more on the way to China; and having wiped away the tear of a friendly farewell, proceeded on their voyage, with the cheerful hope of being restored to all they held dear.

The principal person that will figure in the few remaining pages of this narative, is Prince Lee Boo, a youth of the most promising qualities, and in whose history every reader must feel interested.

He had thrown himself freely into the protection of strangers, deserting his native country, his friends, his all; trusting to the honour of a handful of men, concerning whose existence he had, but a few weeks before, been utterly ignorant.

Captain Wilson instructed him as to decency in his appearance, and desired he would dress as they did. He did so; but soon threw off the coat and jacket, as insupportably cumbersome. He still, however, retained the trowsers, as decency required, and would never afterwards part with them. As they began to advance into a colder climate, he soon resumed the coat and jacket.

His notice of delicacy, from what had been told him, and from what he observed among the English, gradually increased, so that he would not so much as change any part of his dress, unless when by himself. He washed himself several times a day, and kept his clothes and every thing about his person very clean.

Not far from the Island of Formosa, they fell in with several Chinese fishing vessels and small craft, and soon after anchored near the high land called the Ass's Ears. Having engaged a pilot to conduct them to Macao, they arrived there next day.

The Portuguese governor paid Captain Wilson and his crew all manner of attention, and sent plenty of provisions, of all kinds, to the men on board the ship; informing them, at the same time, that peace was now re-established in Europe.

Captain Wilson, Lee Boo, and the officers, had lodgings appointed them on shore, except Mr. Benger, who took the command on board. An express was immediately forwarded to the company's supercargoes at Canton, informing them of their arrival and situation.

Mr. M'Intyre, an old acquaintance of Captain Wilson's, paid them uncommon attention, and insisted on their lodging in his house. He had a Portuguese gentleman in company with him, who invited them to his house, in their way to Mr. M'Intyre's, principally on Lee Boo's account, with whom he was greatly taken, and wished to introduce him into his family. His house was therefore the first into which Lee Boo entered, and his sur-

prise on this occasion cannot be easily described. The rooms, the furniture, and ornaments, all severally crowded so many new objects on his mind at once, that he was perfectly lost in amazement. It was remarkable, however, that, amidst all his confusion, his behaviour was to the greatest degree easy and polite; and as he observed, that he excited the same curiosity in others that they did in him, he very politely permitted them to examine his hands, described the tatooing, and appeared pleased with the attention paid him.

On their way to Mr. M'Intyre's, Lee Boo displayed his native benevolence very remarkably. Observing the poor Tartar women, with their children tied to their backs, begging, he distributed among them all the oranges and other things he had about him.

When they reached Mr. M'Intyre's it was late, so that the table was covered for supper, and the room elegantly illuminated. A new scene here burst upon him—the whole seemed to him a scene of magic. It is impossible to particularize every thing with which he was remarkably fascinated. A large mirror, at the upper end of the room, rivitted his attention for a while. He saw his complete person, and supposed it to be somebody behind, very like himself. He looked, laughed, and looked again, not knowing what to think. Indeed the mirror had a surprising effect on more than Lee Boo. The Englishmen had seen every one his neighbour's face, during all their distress, but no body had seen his own. The hollow-eyed, long-visaged appearance they now made, to what they had formerly recollected, cast rather a melancholy impression upon their minds.

Next day Lee Boo spent mostly in examining Mr. M'Intyre's house, in which he found abundance of new objects to surprise him.—The other gentlemen in the meantime went about purchasing such little commodities as they stood in need of, and every one brought in some little trinket with him for Lee Boo—Among the rest was a string of large glass beads, which almost distracted the poor prince with surprise and joy. He conceived himself possessed of greater treasures than all the Pelew Islands could afford; he ran to Captain Wilson, enraptured with his property, and begged that a small Chinese vessel might be hired to transport them to Pelew, and desired his father might be informed the *Englees* had carried him to a fine country, from whence he would soon send him some other presents; at the same time adding, that if the persons Captain Wilson should employ, faithfully and expeditiously executed their trust, he would reward them with two glass beads. Happy state of innocence, where the utmost ambition can be so easily satisfied! But this pleasing delusion can only exist with an ignorance of luxury.

While at Macao, Lee Boo had frequent opportunities of seeing people of different nations, but soon gave a decided preference to the English, especially the ladies. It has been already mentioned that there are no quadrupeds at the Pelew Islands, and that the Newfoundland dog left there was the first of the species they had seen. They called him Sailor, which name Lee Boo now applied to every quadruped he saw. Horses were his great favourites, he called them clow sailor, or great sailor. He would often go to the stable and stroke their mane and neck, and soon ventured to mount them. He entreated Captain Wilson to send a horse to his uncle Raa Kook.

In a few days Captain Wilson received letters from Canton; the supercargoes desiring him to draw for what money he needed, and ordering the men to be supplied with every necessary in abundance. The kindness shewn them on this occasion by all ranks, at Macao and Canton, all the officers and men speak of in the warmest terms. Captain Wilson and his company embarked for Whampoa in the Walpole, Captain Churchill, leaving Mr. Benger to take care of the Oroolong, and dispose of her.

In a few days they arrived at Canton, having been entertained all the way by Lee Boo, whose admiration at every new object, and sensible remarks at the same time, astonished all who had an opportunity of conversing with him. He was greatly surprised at the various dishes of meat which he saw successively set before them, alledging, that his father, though a king, was happy to serve himself with a few yams and cocoa-nuts; while here the gentlemen had a great many different dainties, and servants attending them while they were eating. Observing a sailor drunk, he said he would not drink spirituous liquors, as they were not fit for a gentleman.

An instance of Lee Boo's strong attachment to those he knew, may be here mentioned, which will serve to point out this striking feature, not in his character only, but in all the natives of Pelew. One day, while sitting at a window which looked towards the sea, he observed a boat making towards the shore, in which were Mr. Benger and Mr. M'Intyre.—His joy was so great, that he did not take time to tell Captain Wilson or any other in the room the cause of his emotion, but springing from his seat, flew to the shore in a twinkling. Immediately on their landing, he shook hands with them so heartily, and with such expressions of affection, as sensibly affected them. They had disposed of the schooner for seven hundred Spanish dollars, which was considered as a very good price.

Lee Boo became an universal favourite wherever he appeared. His agreeable, good-natured, pleasant behaviour, made him acceptable in every company. He one day very much surprised a company of gentlemen with his dexterity in throwing the dart. A party was formed to have a trial of skill in the factory hall.—

They hung up a gauze cage, and a bird painted in the middle. They stood at a good distance, and with much difficulty hit even the cage. When Lee Boo's turn came, he took up his spear very carelessly, and, with the greatest ease struck the little bird through the head. He had one day an opportunity of seeing some blue glass, which greatly delighted him. It was a colour he had not before seen. The gentleman, in whose house it was, made him a present of two jars of the same colour, which greatly delighted him. "Oh! were it possible," he exclaimed, "that my friends at Pelew could see them!"

As the time was now near at hand when the company's ships would sail for England, Captain Wilson laid before his people an account of the produce from the Oroolong, and other articles which had been sold; and giving to every one an equitable share, he addressed the whole company nearly as follows: "Gentlemen, the moment being now arrived, when every one may, to advantage, follow his own inclination, I cannot part with you without testifying my approbation of the spirited, the judicious, and the manly conduct you have preserved, amidst our trying difficulties; and be assured, that, on my arrival in England, I will present you to the Company as entitled to their particular regard, and I make no doubt but they will reward your toils."

If mutual adversity will reconcile the most inveterate enemies, surely the sufferings of friends must rivet a more forcible affection; and every one now appeared to feel the weight of the remark, for a tender concern was manifest in every countenance. The conduct of Mr. Wilson had been so mild and prudent, and his example so animating, they still wished him for their commander. But it was not now a time for choice. Necessity and reason pointed out their course. Lee Boo and the captain came home in the Morse, and the surgeon in the Lascelles; while others embarked in different ships.

What has already been mentioned concerning the amiable Lee Boo, has no doubt interested every reader in his history; we shall therefore pursue it to its unfortunate close.

The Morse was commanded by Captain Elliot, with whom Lee Boo made himself very happy. His spirit of enquiry, concerning various objects which he saw, began now to be directed more to their utility than formerly; and he shewed no small anxiety to pick up as much knowledge as possible, with regard to such articles as would be useful at Pelew. His method of keeping his journal was singular.—He had a string, on which he cast a knot for every remarkable object he wished to imprint on his memory. These knots he examined daily, and, by recollecting the circumstances which occasioned their being cast, he fixed the transactions on his memory. The officers of the Morse humorously remarked, when they saw him referring to his hempen tablet, that he was reading his journal.

He was not forgetful of the crew of the Oroolong, about whom he made frequent enquiries. Early in the voyage, he asked for a book, that, with assistance, he might learn the English alphabet, which was given him. At St. Helena, he was surprised at the sight of the soldiers, and the cannon on the fortifications; and four men of war arriving during his stay there, afforded new matter of astonishment.

On being taken to see a school, he appeared so conscious of his own deficiency, that he begged he might learn like the boys. While here, he had also opportunities of riding on horseback, of which he was very fond. He gallopped with great ease, and sat his horse very gracefully.

Before the Morse sailed from St. Helena, the Lascelles arrived there, so that he had an interview with his first friend, Mr. Sharp. He was exceedingly happy with that gentleman, for whom he had the greatest regard.

When the Morse approached the British Channel, the number of ships that passed, confounded his journal, and he was obliged to discontinue his memorandums. But, on landing at Portsmouth, the objects which met his view were so stupendous and grand, that he was involved in silent astonishment, and ceased to ask questions.

The captain proceeded to London, impatient to see his family, and left Lee Boo under the protection of his brother; who, however, soon after set off in a stage-coach, with his charge. Describing his journey, he said he had been put into a little house, which horses ran away with, and that though he went to sleep he did not stop travelling.

On his arrival in London, he was not a little happy to meet with his mentor, his new father, whom he was afraid he had lost. Being shewn his chamber, he could not conceive the use of the bed, it being a four-post one, and of course different from what he had seen on board. Before he would repose himself, he jumped in and out of it several times, to admire its form, and intimated that here there was a house for every thing. It was all fine country, fine streets, fine coach, and house upon house up to the sky; for the hut at Pelew being only one story, he considered every floor here as a distinct house.

Captain Wilson introduced Lee Boo to some of the East India Directors, and to most of his friends, and at the same time shewed him the most conspicuous public buildings; but his prudent conductor kept him from stage and other exhibitions, lest the heat of the place might communicate the small-pox, but the sequel will shew that all his caution was vain.

He was sent to an academy at Rotherhithe, where he was very assiduous in learning to read and write; and he soon became the favourite of all his school-fellows, from his gentleness and affability. During the hours of recess, he amused his benefac-

tor's family by mimicking such peculiarities as he observed in the boys at school. He said that when he returned to Pelew, he would keep an accademy himself; and he imagined the great men of his country would think him very wise when he shewed them their letters.

He always called his patron captain, but he would address Mrs. Wilson no otherwise than his mother, although he was told to the contrary, conceiving it a tender expression.

When he saw the young asking charity, he was highly offended, saying they ought to work; but the supplication of the old and infirm met his natural benevolence—"Must give poor old man; old man no able to work."

At this time he appeared to be about twenty years of age, and of a middle size. His expressive countenance, great sensibility, and good humour, instantly prejudiced every one in his favour. His eyes were so strikingly expressive, that, though he knew very little English, his meaning was easily understood.

This quickness of manner and readiness of apprehension were astonishing. A young lady, with whom he was one day in company, sat down to the harpsichord, in order to discover how it affected him. To the music he paid little attention but he was greatly interested to discover how the sounds were produced. He at the same time sung a song in the Pelew style, but it was very harsh.

He was naturally polite. One day, at dinner, Mrs. Wilson desired him to help her to some cherries, when Lee Boo very quickly proceeded to take them up with his fingers. She pleasantly hinted his error, when he immediately took up a spoon, his countenance at the same time being suffused with a blush.

Captain Wilson, one day, happening to rebuke his son for some triffling neglect, in the presence of Lee Boo, the generous youth was not happy till he had joined their hands, which he did with the tears of sensibility streaming from his eyes.

He preferred riding in a coach to every other conveyance, as it allowed people, he said, an opportunity of talking together.

He was fond of going to church, because he knew it was a religious duty, the object and final end being the same both at Pelew and in England.

He was present at Lunardi's aerial ascension; and remarked, that it was a ridiculous mode of travelling, as it could be done so much easier in a coach.

He narrowly observed all plants and fruit trees, and said he should take some seeds of each to Pelew. Indeed, in all his pursuits, he never lost sight of what service they might be in his own country.

Being shown a miniature of Mr. Keate, to whom he was introduced, he immediately recognized the face; and as a proof that he understood the intention of the mimetic arts, he observ-

ed, "that when Misser Keate die, this Misser Keate live." The utility of portrait painting could not be better defined. His own likeness was taken by a daughter of that gentleman.

In the midst of Lee Boo's innocent researches, he was taken ill of the dreadful small-pox. Dr. Carmichael Smith immediately attended him, who in the first stage of the disorder, predicted the fatal consequences which ensued.—He cheerfully took the medicines that were administered, and willingly dispensed with the sight of captain Wilson, when he was told that he never had the disorder, and that it was infectious. In the midst of his illness, hearing that Mrs. Wilson was confined to her chamber, he cried—"What, mother bad!—Lee Boo get up to see her:" which he actually did. Mr. Sharp, the surgeon of the Antelope, also attended him.

Viewing himself in a glass just before his death, he turned his head away in disgust at the appearance of his face, which was much swelled and disfigured. Getting worse, and sensible of his approaching fate, he fixed his eyes attentively on Mr. Sharp, and said—"Good friend, when you go to my country, tell my father, that Lee Boo take much drink to make the small-pox go away, but he die—that captain and mother very kind—all English very good men—was much sorry he could not tell Abba Thulle the great many fine things the English got." He then enumerated all the presents he had received, which he begged the surgeon to distribute among his friends and the rupacks.

The dying discourse of this child of nature so affected Tom Rose, who attended him, that he could not help sobbing most piteously, which Lee Boo observing, asked—"Why should he cry so, because Lee Boo die?"

Thinking Mrs. Wilson's illness arose from his own, he would frequently cry out, she being only in an adjoining chamber, "Lee Boo do well, mother."

The dreadful moment of separation being now arrived, he told Mr. Sharp he was going away; and yielded his last breath without apprehension, and with that native innocence and simplicity which had marked his every action.

The family, the servants, and those who knew him, could not withhold the tears of affectionate regard, when informed of the melancholy event.

The East India Company ordered Lee Boo to be buried in Rotherhithe church-yard, with every possible mark of respect. All who knew him, with the pupils at the academy, attended the funeral; and the concourse was otherwise so great, that it might be supposed his good qualities had been publicly proclaimed, instead of being privately communicated. A tomb with this inscription was soon after erected by the East India Company:

To the Memory of Prince Lee Boo,
A native of the Pelew or Palos Islands;
And son to Abba Thulle, Rupack or King
Of the Island Coorooraa*;
Who departed this Life on the 27th of December, 1784,
Aged 20 Years,
This Stone is inscribed,
By the Honourable United East India Company,
As a Testimony of Esteem
For the humane and Kind Treatment
Afforded by his Father to the Crew of their Ship,
The Antelope, CAPT. WILSON,
Which was wrecked off that Island
In the night of the 9th of August, 1783.

Stop, Reader, stop! Let Nature claim a Tear;
A Prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies bury'd here.

This amiable young prince, whose residence in England was only five months, conformed himself to the English dress in every instance, except his hair, which he continued to wear after the fashion of his own country. His countenance was so expressive, that it depicted the best qualities of a virtuous mind. His eyes were lively and intelligent; and his whole manner gentle and interesting. He had the natural politeness of a gentleman, without the drudgery of study, or the observance of established forms of ceremony. After his death, it was found that he had laid by all the seeds or stones of fruit he had eaten after his arrival, with a view to plant them at Pelew.

When we reflect on the unhappy fate of poor Lee Boo, with which the reader is now acquainted, the mind ranges to the habitation of his father Abba Thulle, who, on a cord, had tied thirty knots, as a memento that his son would return in thirty moons, or, perhaps, a few more, for which he was willing to make allowance. Those moons have long since performed their revolutions. The knots are untied; and yet no gladdening sail hovers round Pelew. Lee Boo is dead in reality; and though no more, perhaps, even in the tortured imagination of his expecting family, yet the sight of an European vessel, even at some distant period, would animate their hopes, and recal the fondness of past endearments. How it would have gratified the heart of sensibility to know, that this benevolent and confiding king had seen his son restored to his embrace; how will every reader lament that he probably must ever remain ignorant, that Lee Boo can return no more!

* *Coorooraa is the proper name of the Island, of which Pelew is the capital town.*

THREE WARNINGS, OR ALL MUST HAVE AN END.

DOBSON, surrounded by mirth and festivity on the day of his marriage, seeing nothing around him but pleasing, and smiling objects. Death drew this joyful husband to one side and said to him with a *fixed* and *austere* eye :—"You must quit your amiable companion and follow me." "Follow you" said the unfortunate husband "and quit my beautiful Susannah, young as I am. That would be too cruel. And besides, to tell the truth, I am not yet prepared for such a journey: I have many other things to think of, for you know that this is the first night of my marriage." If he said more I am ignorant of it;—but could he possibly have alledged better reasons?—Death then spared the poor sinner; but putting on a stern look, and shaking his hour-glass; "Neighbour" said he "adieu, death will not trouble your joyful hours, and that cruelty shall not be attached to my name, and to give you time to prepare to render yourself worthy of your future state, you shall receive three separate warnings before you are called to descend into the tomb. For this time, I consent to abandon my prey, and grant you a generous respite, in the hope, that you will have nothing to oppose to me, but when I call upon you again, you are to quit this world without a murmur." They separated on this condition, very well pleased with each other.

Relate who pleases, all that happened to our hero, how he lived, how wise he was, how he followed boldly his course, smoked his pipe, caressed his horses, without ever once thinking that he was growing old, or that death was near him.—his friends were not perfidious, his wife was virtuous and good natured, he increased in wealth, and had but few children:—he passed his days in peace:—But whilst he saw his riches increase, and felt himself perfectly satisfied, death with rapid strides, which no mortal can arrest without being summoned, and unlooked for, called one evening upon Dobson, when he was alone, and pensive. "What," cried old Dobson, "so soon returned!" "Do you call this soon?" replied death. "Assuredly my friend, you mean this for a pleasantry;—fifty years at least are run through since our former separation, and you are now at least eighty years of age." "So much the worse" replied old Dobson,—"to spare age is an act ofgenerosity: and you must recollect, that you promised me three distinct warnings, and this visit can only be considered the first." "I see" said death "that I am rarely a welcome visitant; But my friend, be less inclined to murmur; I expected but little to find you capable of running through your fields, and visiting your stables: the term of your years has been considerably prolonged: I nevertheless felicitate you, on the full enjoyment of your *health*, *strength* and *activity*." "Truce for a moment" said Dobson, "I have been lame for four years." "That is nothing astonishing" said death; you nevertheless preserve

your eye-sight, and certainly to see your friends and all that is dear, will compensate for the loss of an arm, or a leg." "That might be" said Dobson, "but unfortunately, a short time ago I lost the sight of one eye, and can scarcely discern day-light with the other." "Ah! that is really hard," replied death, "but there yet remains some consolation, every one is eager to divert his melancholy, and you certainly find great satisfaction in conversing with your friends, and hearing the news of the day." "As to news" said Dobson "we have none, and if we had, I am too deaf to hear it." 'Ah! well then,' said death, (knitting his brows) "if you are *lame*, *blind* and *deaf*, you have had *three* sufficient warnings; Come let us go, we will separate no more." Death then touched him with his dart, and he ceded to his destiny.

CAPTAIN BRAVO.

THE following conversation took place between an Irish captain and a young student, while waiting for their adversaries, on the ground fixed for a rendezvous, to settle an affair of honour.

"Perhaps," said the captain "this is the first business of the kind in which you were ever engaged."

The young student acknowledged it was.

"Nay, I do not blame you, my dear, because you are still very young; but for my own part, I was twice out before I arrived at your age. The first time was with a relation of my own, who said he would see my courage tried before he would contribute with the others towards the purchase of my first commission; so I sent him word I would be happy to give him one proof the very next morning; and when we met, I touched him so smartly in the leg, that he has halted ever since. But all his doubts being now removed, he cheerfully contributed his quota with the rest of my relations, and we have been very good friends ever since."

"Pray what gave you occasion for the second?" said the young student.

"How it began originally, is more than I can tell," answered the captain; "all that I know is, that a large company of us dined together; we sat long, and drank deep, and I went to bed rather in a state of forgetfulness, and was awaked in the morning from a profound sleep, by a gentleman, who began a long story, how I had said something that required explanation; and also, that I had accidentally given him a blow, but he supposed I had no intention to affront him; and so he continued talking in a round-about kind of way, without coming to any point. So I was under the necessity of interrupting him, "upon my conscience, sir, (said I), I am unable to declare, with certainty, whether I had any intention of affronting you or not, because my head is

still a little confused, and I have no clear recollection of what passed, nor do I fully comprehend your drift at present, but I conjecture that you wish to have satisfaction; if so, I must beg you will be kind enough to say so at once, and I shall be at your service. Finding himself thus cut short, he named the place and the hour. I met him precisely at the time. His first pistol missed fire, but I hit him in the shoulder. At his second shot, the bullet passed pretty near me, but mine lodged in his hip, and then he declared he was quite satisfied. So as I had given a blow the preceding night, and two wounds that morning, upon declaring himself satisfied, I said I was contented."

"You would have been thought very hard to please, if you had made any difficulty."

"I thought so myself," rejoined the captain, "and so the affair ended, he being carried home in a coach, and I marched from the field of battle, on foot."

"Pray, may I ask, if you ever was in a battle?" "No," replied the captain, with a sigh, "I never was; I never had that good fortune, though I would give all the money I have in the world, and all the money I am owing, which is at least triple the sum, to be in one to-morrow."

"Provided you had a good cause," replied the young student.

"I should not be squeamish respecting the cause, provided I had a good battle; that, my dear, is what is the most essential to a conscientious officer, who wishes to improve himself in his profession. I have much reason, therefore, to wish for a war; and at the present juncture, it would be much for the advantage of the nation in general."

"How for the advantage of the nation?"

"Why, because it is dwindling into a country of ploughmen, manufacturers, and merchants," said the captain; "but, thank God, there is now some glimmerings of hostilities; *besides this damned peace has been so violent, that it cannot possibly last much longer*."

"If so, you will have the pleasure of being in a battle."

"Ay, and I hope of being *after having been in one* also, my dear lad; for you must know that I am pretty fortunate, having already stood thirteen shots, and I never was hit but once."

"Thirteen! what, have you fought thirteen duels?"

"No, no!" replied the captain; "the last shot fired at me completed only my sixth duel."

Poetry.

THE WANDERER OF SWITZERLAND.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

PART V.

The Wanderer being left alone with the Shepherd, relates his adventures after the battle of Underwalden.

Shep. "When the good man yields his breath,
For the good man never dies,
Bright beyond the gulph of death,
Lo! the land of promise lies.

Peace to ALBERT's awful shade,
In that land where sorrows cease!
And to ALBERT's ashes, laid
In the earth's cold bosom, Peace!"

Wand. "On the fatal field I lay
Till the hour when twilight pale,
Like the ghost of dying day,
Wander'd down the darkening vale.

Then in agony I rose,
And with horror look'd around,
Where embracing friends and foes,
Dead and dying, strew'd the ground.

Many a widow fix'd her eye,
Weeping, where her husband bled,
Heedless, though her babe was by
Prattling to his father dead.

Many a mother, in despair,
Turning up the ghastly slain,
Sought her son, her hero there,
Whom she long'd to see in vain!

Dark the evening shadows roll'd
On the eye that gleam'd in death;
And the evening-dews fell cold
On the lips that gasp'd for breath.

As I gaz'd, an ancient dame,
—She was *childless* by her look!—

With refreshing cordials came;
Of her bounty I partook.

Then, with desperation bold,
ALBERT's precious corpse I bore
On these shoulders weak and old,
Bow'd with misery before.

ALBERT's angel gave me strength,
As I stagger'd down the glen;
And I hid my charge at length
In its wildest, deepest den.

Then returning through the shade
To the battle-scene, I sought
'Mongst the slain, an axe and spade,
With such weapons FREEMEN fought.

Scythes for swords our youth did wield
In that execrable strife;
Plough-shares, in that horrid field,
Bled with slaughter, breathed with life!

In a dark and lonely cave,
While the glimmering moon arose,
Thus I dug my ALBERT's grave;—
There his hallow'd limbs repose.

Tears then, tears too long represt,
Gush'd;—they fell like healing balm,
Till the whirlwind in my breast
Died into a dreary calm.

On the fresh earth's humid bed,
Where my martyr lay enshrin'd,
This forlorn, unhappy head,
Craz'd with anguish, I reclin'd.

But while o'er my weary eyes
Soothing slumber seem'd to creep,
Forth I sprang, with strange surprise,
From the clasping arms of sleep.

For the bones of ALBERT dead
Heav'd the turf with horrid throes,
And his grave, beneath my head,
Burst asunder;—ALBERT rose!

"Ha! my Son! my Son!"—I cried;
"Wherefore hast thou left thy grave?"
"— Fly, my Father!"—he replied;
"Save my wife—my children save!"—

In the passing of a breath
This tremendous scene was o'er;

Darkness shut the gates of Death,
Silence seal'd them as before.

One pale moment fix'd I stood
In astonishment severe ;
Horror petrified my blood,
I was wither'd up with fear.

Then a sudden trembling came
O'er my limbs ; I felt on fire,
Burning, quivering, like a flame
In the instant to expire."

Shep. " Rather like the mountain-oak,
Tempest-shaken, rooted fast,
Grasping strength from every stroke
While it wrestles with the blast."

Wand. " Aye !—my heart, unwont to yield,
Quickly quell'd the strange affright,
And undaunted, o'er the field
I began my lonely flight.

Loud the gusty night-wind blew ;—
Many an awful pause between,
Fits of light and darkness flew,
Wild and sudden, o'er the scene.

For the moon's resplendent eye
Gleams of transient glory shed ;
And the clouds, athwart the sky,
Like a routed army fled.

Sounds and voices fill'd the vale,
Heard alternate, loud and low ;
Shouts of victory swell'd the gale,
But the breezes murmur'd woe.

As I climb'd the mountain's side,
Where the lake and valley meet,
All my country's power and pride
Lay in ruins at my feet.

On that grim and ghastly plain,
Underwalden's heart-strings broke,
When she saw her heros slain,
And her rocks receive the yoke.

On that plain, in childhood's hours,
From their mothers' arms set free,
Oft those heros gather'd flowers,
Often chaced the wandering bee.

On that plain, in rosy youth,
They had fed their fathers' flocks,

Told their love, and pledg'd their truth,
In the shadow of those rocks.

There with shepherd's pipe and song
In the merry-mingling dance,
Once they led their brides along,
Now!—Perdition seize thee, France!"

Shep. "Heard not heaven th' accusing cries
Of the blood that smok'd around,
While the life-warm sacrifice
Palpitated on the ground?"

Wand. "Wrath in silence heaps his store
To confound the guilty foe;
But the thunder will not roar
Till the flash has struck the blow.

Vengeance, Vengeance will not stay!
It shall burst on Gallia's head,
Sudden as the judgement day
To the unexpecting dead.

From the Revolution's flood
Shall a fiery dragon start;
He shall drink his mother's blood,
He shall eat his father's heart:—

Nurst by Anarchy and Crime,
He—but Distance mocks my sight!
O thou great avenger, TIME!
Bring thy strangest birth to light."

Shep. "Prophet! thou hast spoken well,
And I deem thy words divine:
Now the mournful sequel tell
Of thy country's woes, and thine."

Wand. "Though the moon's bewilder'd bark,
By the midnight tempest tost,
In a sea of vapours dark,
In a gulph of clouds was lost;—

Yet my journey I pursued,
Climbing many a weary steep,
Whence the closing scene I view'd
With an eye that would not weep.

STANTZ*—a melancholy pyre!
And her hamlets blazed behind,

* *The town of Stantz, and the surrounding Villages, were burnt by the French, on the night after the battle of Underwalden, and the beautiful valley was converted into a wilderness.*

With ten thousand tongues of fire,
Writhing, raging in the wind.

Flaming piles, where'er I turn'd,
Cast a grim and dreadful light;
Like funeral lamps they burn'd
In the sepulchre of night;—

While the red illumin'd flood,
With a hoarse and hollow roar,
Seem'd a lake of living blood,
Wildly weltering on the shore.

'Midst the mountains, far away,
Soon I spied the sacred spot,
Whence a slow-consuming ray
Glimmer'd from my native cot.

At the sight my brain was fired,
And afresh my heart's wounds bled;
Still I gaz'd!—the spark expired—
Nature seem'd extinct!—I fled.—

Fled; and, ere the noon of day,
Reach'd the lonely goat-herd's nest,
Where my wife, my children lay--
Husband! Father!--think the rest."
* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

———:::::::::———

For the Gleaner.

—

TO ANNA.

Aurora hails thee, gentle maid,
And warns thee of the coming day;
Blythe industry comes to thy aid,
And smoothly paves thy toilsome way.

Ere phœbus' rays o'respread the west,
Thy spinning wheel's sonorous sound,
Greets with good cheer the earliest guest,
And tells where joy and peace abound.

Thy toilet now is desolate,
Thy silks and gems are laid aside;
An homespun dress, thou hast made of late
Thy test of patriotic pride.

Go mighty muse and proudly prate,
Of Europe's high-born polish'd fair;
Can shining gems, an idle pate,
"Give health to raise the brow of care."

Of all ye nymphs, whose soothing smile,
Alarms both cit and soldier's breast,
None can so soon a swain beguile,
As Anna in her homespun dress'd.

Then let my muse in humbler lays,
Discern what's worthy, good and great;
Join all ye sylphs with me in praise,
Of worth "undeck'd with pomp or state."

ORLANDO.

For the Gleaner.

TO MIRA.

AH! why sweet Mira heave that sigh,
Does anguish wound thy heart;
Will joy no more illume thine eye
And care from thee depart.

Behold fair maid, in yonder grove
Beneath those willows green,
The sweet abode of gentle love,
And thou shalt be its queen.

Those seats of turf with ivy bound,
Where now with social glee,
The rustic train are dancing round,
Sweet Mira's throne shall be.

Haste then dear Mira, haste away,
And join the festive train,
Forget each gloomy care to-day,
To-day let pleasure reign.

CHAMONT.

Register and Gazette.

Lieut. Gov. Lincoln's Speech,

To the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE peculiar circumstances under which we have assembled, call for a serious direction of our thoughts to that Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men, and of nations. The aspect of our public affairs imposes on all a duty of patience and circumspection, in their investigations, and their actions. Our best exertions for the general welfare, are now necessary. The known patriotism of the people of Massachusetts, is a pledge for the display of those virtues, on every public emergency. How far existing or threatened evils may be provided against, or endangered rights be secured, by any agency constitutionally confided to the state legislature, are at the present moment, considerations of the most interesting nature.

That afflicting providence which has deprived you, and your fellow-citizens, of the assistance and experience of him, who was selected by their suffrages, to discharge the important duties of chief magistrate, can be felt and lamented by none more sincerely than myself. This event having constitutionally devolved on me these duties ; as a substitution to his talents, and his experience, you may rest assured, for the residue of the year, of my solicitude, assiduity, and best endeavours to promote what, from my own convictions, shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole. On this occasion, to repeat the prescribed oaths which I have already taken, would be but the avowals of my political sentiments. The national and state constitutions contain them. The fair and obvious construction of these instruments, in the sense in which I shall be convicted they were intended to be understood, will furnish my rule of action, whenever they can apply. The outlines of our respective relations and duties are there to be found. My inexperience in legislative business, will, I fear, be thought too often to call for your indulgence and candor. If in-

structed by the constitution and the law, and sincerely aiming to adhere to their provisions, and to advance the general interests and harmony among the citizens, there should be unhappily a difference of opinion between the different departments of government, as to means, or their application, it can be no just cause of uneasiness or distrust among us.

The *New-England* states have been represented to their injury, and to the injury of the United States, as distracted with divisions, prepared for opposition to the authority of the law, and ripening for a secession from the Union. Anxieties at suggestions of this kind, have been expressed on the floor of congress. Such suggestions we trust, are unfounded: Our enemies alone could have made them. It is to be lamented, that any colour has been furnished for such alarm. It cannot be concealed, that in this state, existing difficulties and the apparent indication of greater ones, have produced instances of excitement, violence and indiscretion, which form serious claims on our attention. Could legislators be agreed, all would be tranquilized from without. Would such an achievement be unworthy an united effort, and reward the labour of a whole session? The times call for union, confidence and mutual forbearance and accommodation. Will not a recollection of some prominent principles and facts in our history, with a legislative example, have this tendency among our citizens? May we not avail ourselves of this opportunity to review in a summary manner, the situation in which we are placed and the dangers to which we are exposed?

If ever a forgetfulness of past dissentions, and joint efforts for the common interest were necessary, they are so at this moment. Will not each citizen determine for himself, that no personal gratification shall stand in the way of any arrangement which will concentrate the general will, and direct its strength for our country's safety. For one, I am prepared for this measure of accord and devotion to the exigency of the crisis, or my heart deceives me. Union is every thing; it is our strength, our numbers, our resources. If we must have conflicts let them be with foreign enemies. If war, let it be by the whole people, as one man, in defence of their violated rights. Let not a particle of our means be wasted in party or individual contentions.

It cannot be necessary nor would it be beneficial to review in detail the continued aggravated injuries and insults, which have been heaped on us by the waring powers of Europe. The aggregate of our wrongs have been great indeed. The countervailing measures of our national government produced by these aggressions are generally known. The recent communication of public documents and the able and repeated disquisitions on these topics, as published to the world, explain principles and facts beyond the utility of further elucidation.

Although our commercial intercourse and national defence is, from necessity and the soundest policy, confined to the United States, yet it is not unbecoming any member of the Union, to add its concurring energies to national measures, or, with fairness and moderation, to question their justness, or policy, while they are pending and ripening for adoption. But with governments as with individuals, there are stages when questions can no longer be usefully open to controversy and opposition. Stages when an end must be put to debate, and decision thence resulting be respected by its prompt and faithful execution, or government loses its existence and the people are ruined. Are we not in this stage of the great questions of foreign aggressions, embargo, non-intercourse, national defence, and other means of safety deemed necessary, by those entrusted with the final disposal of these objects? A balanced government and its authorities, capable only of executing the deliberate volitions of a real majority of the citizens, constituted and directed by known and fixed principles, established by and proceeding from themselves, is so safe, so reasonable, and so beyond every thing else, essential to their own liberty and happiness, that its hazard or interruption cannot be contemplated but with distress. To such a government, foreign nations, with the unprincipled and desperate, may be hostile, but our virtuous citizens, sensible of its blessings, will yield to any sacrifice for its support. At no time has its administration, however wise and happy, been satisfactory to all our citizens. This was not to be expected. Its impartiality, justice, forbearance and pacific policy have been no security against violence, injustice and depredation on our rights of person, property and sovereignty by the belligerents. Acts of insult, rapine and plunder have been multiplied upon us and pressed us to the very wall. Does further retreat and much further forbearance consist with the spirit and genius of Americans? Yet we trust the continuance of peace, with its inestimable blessings is not altogether hopeless. The aggressing nations may yet be made to listen to the dictates of their own interest, and spare us the dreaded calamities of war. If not, there is a point in national sensibility, as in the feelings of man, where patience and submission end. Beyond this is degradation and death. This point is when suffering forbearance involves a surrender of honor, property and the power of self government. How near we have approached to this period, or how fast we are approximating, is not for us to determine. Such considerations ought with confidence, as they may with safety, remain where the constitution has placed them. Congress with an united people, may still avert the threatened evil. Pacific wisdom may yet be better than weapons of war. And should it become necessary to cast the die, we may be assured our representatives, participating in all the trials, burthens and sufferings imposed on others, will not incautiously precipitate the

throw. Whence then the causes of jealousy, distrust, altercation and bitter aspersion of some of our citizens? Whence then the ever to be regretted indiscretions, suddenness and individual rashness, that have denounced our national government and wounded our own? Under a general pressure, however necessary, excitements are easily produced. The effects of national measures have fallen and will fall more severely on some descriptions of citizens, and portions of the community, than others. This is unavoidable. Ship-owners and the New England states may have been the greatest sufferers. But a necessary inequality in the effect of measures, furnishes no objection to their justice or their policy. All agree something was necessary to be done. Had other measures been adopted, they probably would have produced another description of evils, not have diminished the aggregate. It was not to have been expected that the United States could have been exempted from disasters, when causes were in operation which have involved half the world in the contest. We in some measure know the effects of past arrangements, but can never know what would have been the results of different ones. If our privations have preserved a portion of our property, our peace, and the opportunity of yet selecting between alliances, peace and war, are we certain the price has been too great? It has been the unenviable and arduous task of our rulers to collect the diversified sentiments of their constituents, on facts, and to assimilate and concentrate them, as far as possible, to an according system, predicated on the prevailing opinion. By what other principle; by what better rule can society act? If the degree, the kind and the time for action must wait for unanimity, our rights would never be defended and our country would be ruined. By the voice of the majority alone can society exist for a moment. To oppose it, is to oppose a vital movement of the body politic. To triumph over it, is to conquer ourselves and render us a prey to any and every invader. A government of the minority is a government of anarchy and confusion, a dissolution of all principle and of all authority. Who can contemplate such a state of things but with horror? Who can lend it even his silent countenance? Are not liberty, safety and property, our dearest rights and dearest enjoyments, the creatures of law, upheld by its power and rendered sacred by its energies? If government languishes and fails, will not these blessings languish and fail also? Who does not know in the range of excited passions, broken loose from legal restraints, property is often fatal to its owner, virtue to its possessor, and family blessings an invitation to the hand of the destroyer? When beholding in the mirror of past times and distant ages the black and frightful atrocities of furious and ungoverned men, amidst the wrecks of civil establishments, will not thoughtfulness in the language of our departed patriot, "frown indignantly at

the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts? Frown upon every suggestion of a non-execution of the law, resistance or abandonment of the union"? Such suggestions are not less a libel upon the morals and understanding of the great body of the New England people than on their patriotism. Their character is not marked with propensities to outrage, disorder and blood. Such a reproach must be repelled. Our citizens may differ on the necessity and wisdom of existing or projected measures, but for support of their government, their rights and their independence the majority is immense.

Will not the advocates for town meetings, the authors of resolutions, be induced calmly to weigh the spirit and principles of their opposition and to reflect further on the tendency of their measures? Are they prepared to pull down the splendid edifice erected by the wisdom and valour of their fathers and to bury them under the ruins of liberty? Are not all their privations and sufferings notorious to their rulers, and from necessity yielded to, with parental sympathy and a painful sensibility? While a large majority of the people of the Union, of their national representatives, of the state legislatures, of their towns and counties, seriously believe that the existing measures are essential to our safety and the best for the whole, can their opposers wish them to be abandoned and a surrender of the government into their hands? And will they yield it, in turn, to other towns and sections of the country, that may make a similar claim? Would they wish in these perilous times to see our peace, liberty and social blessings at the feet of a party? Would they wish to break those ties which unite all to the common centre, a deposit for the public opinion, public confidence and public power? Such a secession from the salutary conceptions of our constitutions and the fundamental principles of our government would be more to be deprecated and outweigh in mischief the most exaggerated evils of the embargo.

The cultivated reports that the administration and the southern people, are hostile to commerce and unfriendly to the eastern states, are calculated to produce uneasiness, jealousies and dissentions. The evidence of such facts I have never seen. My convictions, under some advantages for observation, have been otherwise. I question not the sincerity of the opinions of others. The principles and the public conduct of our rulers are the fair objects of a manly and public spirited scrutiny, for the purposes of merited censure or approbation, their continuance or removal from office in the prescribed forms. The proofs of their talents, zeal, and labors, to serve and render their country great and happy, are before the public. Their discussion with truth and fairness, would be salutary and agreeable to the genius and spirit of

our government. But misrepresentations, groundless suspicions violent and indiscriminate abuse, unless checked, must end in opposition to the law, a contempt for its authority, and distracted breaches of the public peace.

If legal animadversions on incendiary and libelous publications would be thought by some, dangerous to the liberty of speech and the press; a strong public opinion favourable to government would be equally efficacious to its authority and to discountenance its opposers. Shall such aid be withheld? Or must the false views, misstatements and groundless alarms, indicative of extreme distrust and danger from the representatives of our own election, the government of our own choice hurry virtuous and well meaning men into acts pregnant with awful consequences? It is said measures are unnecessary, unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical. Is it certain this is correct? Are citizens in the streets, in town meetings, in multitudinous assemblies, citizens pressed with deep personal interests and excited from erroneous conceptions, capable of deciding on great complicated constitutional questions? Hence our perils. Hence destruction and confusion in society. Hence encouragement to the enemy. Are such citizens more worthy of confidence than their rulers? Are they better instructed or do they possess higher means of information? Are our rulers blinded by their interests? They decide against their interests, and their sufferings are in common with their constituents. Are they actuated by prejudice or stimulated by resentments? They have nothing personal. Their insults and injuries have been the insults and injuries of their country. What then is to be done? States, towns and individuals have their favourite projects. The Union have theirs. Thus jaring, are we, with augmented resentments, to rush together in ruinous collisions? Are we with mutual hatreds, to rend asunder the bands which have united us? To throw fom our vitals the shield which protects them?

A good government is Heaven's richest gift. Past events will shew the worth of ours. Calamities formed and introduced our federal constitution. Its adoption, the desired and long suspended hope of our citizens was hailed and truly hailed as the salvation of our country. Experience has exalted its value, and disclosed more and more its practical excellencies. It is worthy the wisdom and labours of its authors, and merits every sacrifice for its preservation. Our history which preceded its adoption, furnishes examples which are fraught with admonitions. Our government was humble and inefficient. Our Union a thread. Our commerce unregulated and unprotected. Our revenue nothing. Our faith perfidy. Our credit bankruptcy, and our privations the want of every thing. Individuals were embarrassed; grievances complained of—our rulers censured, town and county resolutions published, combinations formed, a non-compliance

with the law announced—government opposed, property sold for one third its value, tender laws made, the insolvent imprisoned, and our courts of justice stopped. But government must then be supported and its laws be respected. Troops were detached, armed men patroled our streets, and we saw them with a joy inspired by the idea of protection and security, from the execution of the law and the energies of its officers. Is the preventive against all these and worse calamities now to be abandoned, and these and worse ones to be invoked to afflict us.

Shouldt he northern, the middle, or the southern states, should Virginia, or could Massachusetts, any of her towns or citizens, dictate measures to congress, and by opposition or a convulsed state of things, force their adoption. Then indeed would one state have obtained a disastrous triumph over the United States. Then should we have conquered the Union, then should we have prostrated its government, and have trampled under our feet the last reserve of national power. Could the opposition prevail, a part coerce the whole, our rights and our strength would be scattered to the winds. As a nation we should perish, as freemen, be lost. Our palladium, our ark, our national bulwark would be shattered and broken to atoms. Then might their fragments *float* by the *licenses* of our enemies. Then might we single handed meet the crisis, and buffeting the destruction, threatened from the deep, conflict with the clouds above, which in angry collision, are ready to break on our heads. But this can never be—society is yet strong. Americans, virtuous and enlightened Americans, steady and determined, will continue their confidence in their efforts—they will rally around the national constitution, cling to their government, and should it be driven to the edge of a precipice, keep their hold in the extremity of its exit and sink with it into the awful abyss.

The importance and the interesting and perilous nature of the crisis, has compelled me, thus long to dwell upon it, and to hope from the wisdom of our legislature, some reconciling expedient, to quiet the agitated minds of our citizens.

Is it the idea that there are no dangers: that it can be said thus far shall the incitement come, and no farther, and here shall its effects be stayed? Let us not be deceived. This is the prerogative of God alone. Are we ripe—are we prepared to proclaim to a suffering and enslaved world, that unhappy man has made his last despairing effort for the support of a free government; that the most promising experiment has so soon failed—that liberty, the legitimate offspring of law, the favorite child of government, has been expelled its hoped-for resting place, driven from its last retreat, and banished the world? Can we not wait with magnanimous patience, and endure privations a few months longer, and give to government one fair unimpeded experiment of their measures on foreign nations? Will not the evils and the objections

from existing measures lie as strong against non-intercourse, war, or any other arrangement for national defence? Are we ready to surrender all, to export our government with our produce and to import foreign despotism with foreign goods? The farmer's merchandize and the ships are in the country. Mine are there, and I should rather sink them than government should be sunk. Without government they are not mine; nor family nor personal protection, nor the opportunity of future acquisitions, or future happiness.

At all times it is pleasing to contemplate the patriotism, order and discipline of our militia, to which the constitution looks with confidence for the defence of our country. The last autumnal reviews have been spoken of with pride, by gentlemen of military skill. An establishment so safe, so economical, and so preferable to a standing army, in time of peace, can never want the patronage of a provident legislature. So long as this system shall be deemed susceptible of improvement, it will be the favourite object for the labours of the representatives of a free people. I am not sufficiently conversant with the principles or details of military arrangements to decide on their defects, or to point out their remedies. To legislators of military science and experience this subject peculiarly addresses itself. They will know whether there is the greatest aptitude and efficiency in all its parts and whether it is capable of moving and being moved, in harmony without mortifying delays or dangerous collisions.

An evil of magnitude is spreading its calamitous effects over every portion of our commonwealth. The accumulation of depreciated and counterfeited bank bills, with all their fraudulent and demoralizing action on society, and the habits of individuals, are not, perhaps, less to be deprecated than a temporary suspension of a foreign market, for the produce of our farms. The impositions practised, the inability to lose what had been honestly taken, the temptation to pass, with the frequency of doing it, and the impunity with which it may be done, are fast breaking down the moral sense and eradicating from the minds of citizens that sublime regard for justice, those lively repulsive principles to fraud, which are the ends, the fruits and perfections of moral cultivation. The spurious and the genuine are indiscriminately passed, under the false apology that they were honestly received, and that the bad are not certainly known to be such. Indeed a knowledge of the characteristics of the various bills of all the banks in this and the neighbouring states, circulating among us, is a science too nice, extensive and complicated for the great body of our citizens to learn. Will it not be an object worthy the attention of the legislature to protect their constituents against so serious a depredation on their property and morals? Would not the confining banks to a compliance with the express or implied principles of their respective institutions and obliging them all to

issue bills of the same figure and device, with the exclusion from circulation of all foreign bills which should not be issued in conformity to such a system, cure very many of the evils? To the experience and providence of the legislature our citizens look for a remedy.

No crisis should arrest the progress of the arts and sciences, or stay the fostering hand of improvement. Our most considerable societies, for these purposes, were to the honor of their founders and our country, established during our struggle for national existence. Are not the meritorious examples of encouragement given to manufacturers in the other states, worthy the imitation of this, especially of an adjoining one, which under the liberal auspices of a public spirited citizen, is becoming famous for the manufacturing of woolen cloth from a superior and an improved breed of imported sheep. Would it not be useful to countenance mechanical improvements and fabrications, by exemptions from taxes and by extending the principles of our laws respecting the overflowing of lands by grist and saw-mills, to cotton factories and other labor-saving machines, depending on water-courses for their movements? Would not the proceeds of the sale of a few eastern townships, vested in a society, as a perpetual fund, for the promotion of manufactures, charged with the appropriation of its interest, in premiums and other encouragement, to ingenious manufacturers, be seed sowed in good ground, which would produce to the present and succeeding generations, an harvest of an hundred fold?

Facilities to husbandry, commerce and manufactures are good roads. Most of our great ones are now in such convenient and unalterable directions, as will probably command an interesting travel for centuries yet to come. Would not a law, protecting and encouraging to individuals to border them with trees, give ornament to the country, comfort and refreshment to the traveller, fuel to the planters, and gratification to all.

To cherish the intercourse of literature, the sciences and their seminaries, especially the University at Cambridge, public schools, private societies, and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, and manufactures, cannot be less a compliance with the inclinations of the legislature of Massachusetts than with that duty which is at all periods, made binding on it by the constitution under which it acts.

The public state of our militia, ordnance, military stores and supplies, will appear from the detailed report and returns of the adjutant and quarter-master-general which shall be communicated by special message so soon as they shall be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the house of Representatives,

For your patience and indulgence accept of my sincere ac-

knowledgments, and may that wisdom which is profitable to direct, gentle and easy to be intreated, lead in our councils and govern our conduct through the session.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Council Chamber, January 26, 1809.

ELECTION

Of president and Vice-president of the United States.

The following is the return of the votes for president and vice-president of the United States, as declared in congress.

STATES.	*President.*			*Vice President.*				
	MADISON.	*Pinckney.*	*Clinton.*	CLINTON.	*King.*	*Langdon.*	*Madison.*	*Monroe.*
New Hampshire,	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
Massachusetts,	—	9	—	—	19	—	—	—
Rhode Island,	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
Connecticut, - - -	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
Vermont, - - -	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
New York, - -	13	—	6	13	—	—	3	3
New Jersey, - -	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania, -	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Delaware, - - -	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Maryland, - - -	9	2	—	9	2	—	—	—
Virginia, - - - -	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
North Carolina,	11	3	—	11	3	—	—	—
South Carolina,	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Georgia, - - - -	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tennessee, - - -	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Kentucky,* - - -	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Ohio, - - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
	122	47	6	113	47	9	3	3

RECAPITULATION.

PRESIDENT.

James Madison - - - - - 122 votes.
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney - - - 47
Ceorge Clinton - - - - 6

* *One of the votes of Kentucky lost, from the non-attendance of one of the electors.*

VICE PRESIDENT.

George Clinton	113
Rufus King	47
John Langdon	9
James Madison	3
James Monroe	3

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

This day, at twelve o'clock, JAMES MADISON, president of the United States, delivered, in the hall of the House of Representatives, the following address, upon his being sworn into office.

UNWILLING to depart from examples of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me, by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrages of a free and virtuous nation, would under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances, which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honour and the responsibility allotted to me, are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel; and that of our own country full of difficulties. The pressure of these two, is the more severely felt because they have fallen upon us at a moment when the national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change, has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful war, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed, in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture, in the successful enterprizes of commerce, in the progress of manufactures and useful arts, in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt, and in the valuable works and establishments, every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us is not chargeable on any unwarrantable

views, nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights, or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice; and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candour in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated. Assuring myself that under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation, will be safeguards to its honour and its essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own; too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the states and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditures, to liberate the public resources by an honourable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits, a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained mili-

tia is the firmest bulwark of republics; that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger, nor, with large ones, safe; to promote, by authorized means, improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external, as well as internal commerce; to favour in like manner, the advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbours from the degredation and wretchedness of a savage life, to a participation of the improvements, of which the human mind and manners, are susceptible in a civilized state: As far as sentiments and intentions, such as these, can aid the fulfilments of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered in the most trying difficulties, by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me, here to speak. I may, however, be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interest and happiness.

But the source to which I look for the aid which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow citizens, and in the councils of those representing them, in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In these, my confidence will, under every difficulty, be best placed; next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel, in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

JAMES MADISON.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

THE following interesting letter is from colonel D. Humphreys, to the Premium Society of Philadelphia, and merits public attention, as well for the importance of the subject as from the utility of the object, which has made known to the public so many of its ample domestic resources.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, DEC. 3, 1808.

SIR,

I RECEIVE, with the more satisfaction, your communication respecting the premium awarded for the piece of cloth made from the wool of my Merinos, at my factory, on account of the decided ascertainment of its superior excellence. Will you have the goodness to express to the board of managers, my grateful sense of the service they have rendered to the community, by the encouraging notice they have taken of the persons concerned in the fabrication of this piece of cloth, which has met with such distinguished marks of preferment. It is known to all the world, that similar encouragements, attended with little expense, have produced the most astonishing effects in extending various branches of national industry in other countries, and shall we not profit by such impressive examples to promote the same patriotic end in our own? Where a comparatively small population occupies a large territory, to abridge manual labour is most to be desired; where the women and children are not driven by necessity to the hard work without doors, to which they are ill suited (as is the case in many of the countries of Europe) it is the part of benevolence as well as policy, to furnish them with healthful and profitable employment within; that good morals and useful instruction, however sometimes deficient, are compatible with such a situation, will not be doubted, but by those who are totally unacquainted with the subject.

It is conceived, that by employing labour-saving machines, and such hands as are not competent to the rougher tasks of agriculture and navigation, an incalculable treasure may be procured, or I had almost said created, for the United States, without diminishing in the smallest degree the produce of the earth, or the profits of commerce. Machinery is better adapted to the circumstances of this than of most other countries, because it performs the same quantity of labour, where the labour of men, and particularly of mechanics, is much dearer; but women and children, whose labour, compared with that of men, is cheaper in this than in most other countries, are wanted to attend this machinery, at the same time when they can find little or no suitable employment elsewhere; yet, those anti-Americans who are opposed to

manufactures in general, choose to confound the price of every kind of labour, by making their calculations on the highest wages given to the most indispensible mechanics, and to conceal altogether the difference in the result of labour-saving machines and manual operations, as if one hundred spindles spun no more yarn than a single spindle. That there are serious and great difficulties to be encountered in the first establishment of manufactures, will not be denied by those who have any knowledge of the business: that these difficulties in the United States, originate in causes different from what are pretended, viz: abundance of uncultivated soil, scarcity of hands, and dearness of labour, might easily be demonstrated. In many kinds of manufactures the obstacles have been surmounted, in others the experiment remains to be made.

However wise and disinterested men, may differ in opinion on the success of those kinds of manufactures which have as yet been but imperfectly attempted, or however ignorant and interested ones may with rash dexterity, think proper to draw on their speculative desks the line between the practicable and impracticable in our stage of society, it must be a consolation for every true patriot to perceive that the triumph of truth over prejudice, respecting the immense utility of the wool of Merinos, is complete; fine wooled sheep will be bred in amazing numbers in a short time, because they are more profitable than any other article of rural economy, because they arrive at maturity in one year, and because they flourish alike in the north and in the south, whenever sufficiently nourished; and because in the various parts of the United States, the vegetation is abundant, and the climate peculiarly well adapted to their cultivation. The supply of, and demand for the fleece, will be commensurate; more and more cloth will be made each succeeding year in private families, within the life-time of any man now in existence, it is presumed no quantity can be produced which will not find its way, even here in America, into one fabricated piece of goods or another.

The extensive and successful propagation of Merinos, will constitute, as it were, a new epoch in the domestic history of the United States. With this impression I appreciate the testimonials of approbation which I am daily receiving for the instrumentality it has been my good fortune to have had in their introduction.

I remain, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. HUMPHREYS.

MR. J. DORSEY,
President of the Philadelphia Premium Society.

The following is a copy of the letter of the secretary of the treasury, laid before the house of representatives of the United States, by the speaker:

Treasury Department, December 23, 1808.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the estimates of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1809: also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury of the United States, for one year preceding the first day of October, 1808.

The appropriations as detailed in the estimate, are as followeth, viz:

For the civil list, - - -	$631,597 28
For miscellaneous expenses, - -	226,644 19
For intercourse with foreign nations, -	169,050
For military establishment, including the Indian department, - - - -	2,763,133 12
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps, - - - -	1,013,053 53
	$4,803,477 18

Amounting in the whole, to four millions, eight hundred and three thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighteen cents.

The funds, out of which appropriations may be made for the purpose before mentioned, are first, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1809, which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

Secondly. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States, which may accrue to the end of the year 1809, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honourable, the Speaker of the house of Representatives.